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unjust did he not accord due praise in these directions. It is only in Mr. Fowke's attitude toward others, in which there is manifest such a spirit of intolerance, that he is open to severe criticism.

His conclusions are that several tribes may have occupied Ohio (p. 470), yet he does not agree with the 'long and short heads' theory.

He uses the terms 'tribe' and 'race' interchangeably throughout his book. He says mound finds and surface finds differ little—a statement not borne out by field testimony. Different sites present varying degrees of culture, and the Turner site where Putnam found so many evidences of a considerable advance in art, and the Hopewell where substances from the Yellowstone, the Gulf and other distinct points, together with beautiful carvings in stone and bone, were exhumed, are classed with sites which evince a very low degree of culture.

No sensible person believes in 'civilization of the Mound-builders' or that there was a 'race of Mound-builders.' But to swing to the other extreme and classify a tribe able to construct the strange 'combination-works' of the Lower Scioto with the Pai Utes or the Comanches is manifestly wrong.

WARREN K. MOOREHEAD.

ANDOVER, MASS.

The Minerals and Mineral Localities of Texas.

By FREDERIC W. SIMONDS, Ph.D., Professor of Geology, the University of Texas. Bulletin No. 5, The University of Texas Mineral Survey, December, 1902. Pp. 104.

In the 'Letter of Transmittal' Dr. Wm. B. Phillips, director of the survey, says: "In view of the deep interest now being shown in the mineral resources of the state, we thought it advisable to issue a special publication dealing with the mineral and mineral localities. Dr. Simonds has been engaged upon this work for some time, and it is believed that the list he now presents covers the entire field as well as it can be done at present."

The task Dr. Simonds set for himself was a very arduous one, and it is to his credit that the list 'covers the entire field as well as can be done at present.' It is by far the most com-

prehensive, and at the same time authentic, list of the minerals and mineral localities of Texas that has been published, and Dr. Simonds has done the state a real service in putting in accessible form so much valuable information concerning these particular resources of the state.

The minerals are listed alphabetically, with numerous cross-references, and this list covers eighty-four pages of the bulletin. Next follows 'A Summary of the Minerals of Texas by Counties'; then notes on the scale of hardness, specific gravity, streak, luster, fracture; and the bulletin closes with a discussion of 'The Commercial Aspects of Certain Ores in Trans-Pecos, Texas,' by Dr. Wm. B. Phillips, Director of the Survey.

The work is well done, and is worthy of better treatment than it received at the hands of the printer. The poor quality of the paper used and the numerous typographical errors—errors solely attributable to gross negligence on the part of the printer—must be a disappointment to the author. The neglect of the printer to follow 'copy' with regard to proper spacing in a large number of the chemical formulæ is very reprehensible. On page 72 the omission of the letter 'y' in the word pyroxene is inexcusably bad in a list alphabetically arranged, but the insertion, on page 94, of the word 'pounds' instead of the word 'points' under the scale of hardness, is infinitely worse.

H. W. HARPER.

February 23, 1903.

SCIENTIFIC JOURNALS AND ARTICLES.

THE March number of the *Botanical Gazette* opens with a contribution from the Cryptogamic Laboratory of Harvard University by Dr. Roland Thaxter, entitled, 'New or Peculiar North American Hyphomycetes.' In this, the third paper of the series, he describes two new genera, containing three species, *Heterocephalum aurantiacum*, *Cephalophora tropica* and *Cephalophora irregularis*, illustrated by two lithograph plates.—In the conclusion of his paper on 'Chemical Stimulation and the Evolution of Carbon Dioxid,' Dr. Edwin B. Copeland shows that metallic poisons drive off CO₂ from the carbonates in